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INTERNATIONAL

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		Turkey	100 T.
		U.S.	100 U.S.
		Yugoslavia	100 Y.

Jordan Reports Release of Most Of the Guerrillas

By Eric Pace
AMMAN, July 21 (NYT).—A Jordanian government spokesman tonight said the government had freed 2,000 of the 2,500 Palestinian guerrillas who were reported "rounded up" during the recent fighting in northern Jordan.

S. Reported Harming F-4 Sale to Israel

By Robert C. Toib
WASHINGTON, July 21 (NYT).—The State Department has decided to delay the sale of F-4 Phantom II fighters to Israel until the end of the year, according to a senior State Department official.



GRIM SEARCH—Rescue workers sifting through the ruins of a house and railroad cars demolished when the Switzerland Express jumped the tracks and crashed.

25 Die as Swiss Train Derails, Wrecks House

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, July 21 (AP).—At least 25 persons were killed and about 100 injured today when the eight-coach Switzerland Express jumped the tracks on a curve, plunged down an embankment and smashed into a house.

Saigon Starts Big Operation In Cambodia

By Craig W. Whitney
SAIGON, July 21 (NYT).—South Vietnamese military forces in eastern Cambodia yesterday began reoccupying part of a Communist infiltration corridor between the Mekong River and the Vietnamese border.

Cholera Scare In Zaragoza; Seven Deaths

MADRID, July 21 (Reuters).—About 400,000 people have been vaccinated against cholera in the Zaragoza Province of north Spain following seven suspected cases of the illness, an official of the Spanish Health Services said today.

10,000 Troops Involved

A spokesman for Gen. Minh, who succeeded the late Lt. Gen. Do Cao Tri last February as commander of South Vietnamese forces in Cambodia and in the military region around Saigon, said that 10,000 troops were involved.

Spain woos the tourists, including long-haired youths.

of suspected cholera. It was not clear if these were the same whose deaths were reported by Information.

Printed under the title 'The Secret Papers'.

The National Review said in the issue that it obtained the documents from an unnamed source who made them available to the magazine.

William F. Buckley Jr.

ments would damage the magazine's credibility, saying it "enhances our analytical credibility."

But Defense Pact Unaffected Senate Unit Votes End Of '55 Stand on Taiwan

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, July 21 (NYT).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted today to repeal the 1955 Formosa resolution authorizing the use of American armed forces to defend Taiwan against Communist China.

Talks Unjeopardized, Rogers Tells Russian

By Murray Marder
WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers told Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin yesterday that the United States has no intention of slowing or jeopardizing its negotiations with Moscow because of President Nixon's plans to visit Peking.

Heath Opens Debate on EEC; Sees Trend to World Detente

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, July 21 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today hailed the "rapid movement" toward detente in the world and said Britain could best play its part as a member of the Common Market.

Moscow Views Nixon's Trip As an Anti-Soviet Maneuver

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, July 21 (NYT).—The Soviet Union suggested today that President Nixon's planned visit to Peking was the result of anti-Soviet maneuvering by both the United States and China.

Israeli Gives Version of Katyn Massacre

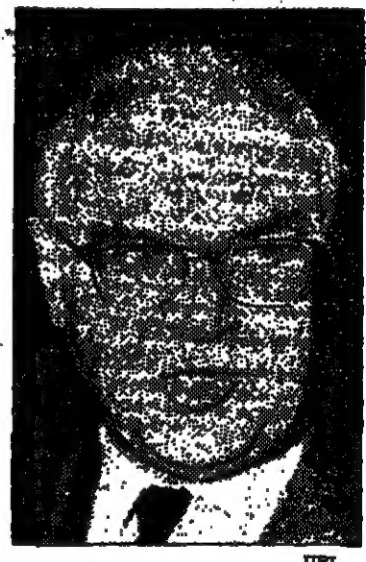
TEL AVIV, July 21 (AP).—Revealing what he said was a long-kept secret, a former Polish citizen now living in Israel charged today that he had talked with several Russian soldiers who took part in the 1940 Katyn Forest massacre of 10,000 Polish officers.

Talked With Russian Participants

Abraham Vidra, 64, of Haifa, told the evening newspaper Ma'ariv he had kept quiet for 30 years because of a promise to a Soviet Jewish officer.

Israeli Gives Version of Katyn Massacre

At the end of 1940, 10,000 Polish officers were taken from the camp and were never seen again. At that time, Mr. Vidra said he became friends with a Soviet Jewish major named Joshua Sorokin, who was in charge of the camp supplies.



Anatoly Dobrynin

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Polish Reds Seek to Purge Party of Its Opportunists

By James Feron

WARSAW, July 21 (NYT).—Last December, when Poland's Baltic ports were exploding in revolt, a Warsaw worker paused over lunch one day to list his complaints, and presumably those of the workers then sealed off on the coast.

The complaints included high prices, low pay, food shortages, inadequate living conditions and generally dismal prospects for the future. The worker, a driver for a milk company, also spoke of how Poles sought to diminish these problems.

He said many held two or three jobs, cheated their employers (the driver used his company vehicle as a taxi at night), dealt in the black market or sought oblivion in vodka. One shortcut to success in this Communist country, he said, is "joining the party."

"Not me," he added quickly. "But my wife. She's a foreman in a factory. She joined the party to get promoted, and it worked."

The intervening six months have brought many material changes to Poland. Prices have been reduced, the lowest pay levels increased, food shortages eased and prospects improved through a new consumer-oriented five-year plan.

Now the new Polish leadership is turning its attention to more complex issues, and especially to what may be the toughest problem of all—purging the United Workers (Communist) party of members who, like the driver's wife, joined only for opportunistic reasons.

It is a problem that has long confronted the Communist movement and one that seems to defy

solution. It follows logically from the desire by ruling Communists to ensure stability and continuity by filling all key posts with party members.

The Polish Communist party, with two million of the nation's 33 million people in its ranks, is the third-largest in the world, ranking behind China and the Soviet Union. But Polish party leaders see their ranks as overburdened with casual members who hinder rather than help national progress.

A poll in Lodz, a textile center in central Poland, revealed that the local party organization had been recruiting rather than admitting new members in recent years. The search for new members, which saw only one-third of the candidates coming on their own initiative, produced 28,840 new members over the last five years—but the resignation of 8,700 and the dismissal of 1,600 others in the same period.

"Most of those expelled made no appeal," a party official wrote later. "They were unperturbed at this dismissal, and they had considered their previous membership with the same indifference."

Now the party has inaugurated a nationwide screening of the rank and file to determine what one official has called "their fitness for membership." One out of every eight members joined within the last three years, many of them by accident, an official said.

One aim of the purge is to prepare for the sixth party congress this winter. Draft papers on political, economic and social policy are to be submitted to party activists beforehand, and Poland's leaders want to be certain of their fitness.

But this only touches on what some leaders consider a more serious problem for the future of the party: the widespread impression among Poles that membership is a prerequisite for advancement.

Red-Shirted Bomber

PALERMO, Sicily, July 21 (UPI).—A motorcyclist dressed in a red shirt hurled a bomb today at the U.S. Consulate building causing slight damage and no injuries, police said.



STRONGBOY—Five-year-old Marco Magistrati, of Piacenza, in northern Italy, in early training for his professed desire to be a weightlifter, hoists two 72-pound cans of glue.

U.K. Gets Soviet Plans For 'Security,' Seabed

LONDON, July 21 (AP).—The Soviet government today gave Britain draft proposals on "strengthening international security" and on peaceful uses of the seabed, the Foreign Office said.

Soviet Ambassador Mikhail N. Smirnovsky handed over the documents during a half-hour meeting with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home. The Russians requested the meeting.

Pakistan Gets Apology by McNamara

On Critical Report Of World Bank

KARACHI, July 21 (NYT).—President Yahya Khan has received a letter from World Bank President Robert S. McNamara regretting the unauthorized publication of a report on the East Pakistan situation, the official Pakistani news agency reported yesterday.

The Associated Press of Pakistan said the report was prepared by a World Bank mission after a visit to Pakistan last month, and it was meant for the private information of the 11-nation Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium. The agency said Mr. McNamara found the report "biased and provocative," and placed restrictions on its circulation.

The agency said Pakistan had welcomed the regrets offered by Mr. McNamara but they were also of the opinion that the World Bank deserves to be served by less biased and more balanced functionaries, and the least that Mr. McNamara can do is to throw out those bank officials who have shown themselves as "tainted by political prejudice."

3 Officials Criticized

The agency specifically criticized L.P.M. Cargill, the World Bank director for Southeast Asia, David Gordon, the bank's Pakistan director, and another bank official, Van Der Hagen.

The New York Times reported on July 13 that the mission had concluded that East Pakistan had been so ravaged by the West Pakistani Army crackdown that new international development efforts would have to be put off "for at least the next year or so."

The report recommended "a drastic reduction in the visibility—and, preferably, even the presence of the West Pakistani military from East Pakistan and the re-establishment of civilian administration there."

The Pakistani news agency said yesterday that "vested interests behind the biased and tendentious report defied the ban and leaked out portions of the draft report they thought damaging to Pakistan and embarrassing to the United States government."

The agency quoted "political quarters" in Rawalpindi, Pakistan's interim capital, as noting that the World Bank mission had "swallowed the Indian propaganda, hook, line and sinker," and produced a "highly tendentious and politically motivated report."

The quarters said that one of the members of the mission, after visiting the western areas of East Pakistan, had given the exact number of deaths in Jessore. The agency said, "It was surprising how the man had managed to count the dead and work out a precise figure."

Most of the report, the agency said, was a "shabby patchwork of hearsay."

2 Czech Families In Baltic Escape

BURG, West Germany, July 21 (AP).—Fourteen Czechoslovakians, including five children, escaped across the Baltic Sea in two fragile sailboats they built themselves, determined eventually to reach asylum in West Germany.

The members of four families from Krepely, near Prague, arrived yesterday at this West German island of Fehmarn, off the east coast of Schleswig-Holstein, after an odyssey that started on the East German Isle of Rugen July 2.

A spokesman for the group said they sailed the boats down rivers from Czechoslovakia to East Germany's Baltic coast. They set out from Rugen, where they posed as vacationers, steering course to Sweden.

In the Swedish town of Trelleborg they took on supplies and set out again for Germany in Denmark, their spokesman said.

When they finally landed at Fehmarn, the mayor of the small island town of Burg went aboard the boats to give them railroad tickets to Zinndorf, in Bavaria, where they are required to report to West German authorities before being granted political asylum.

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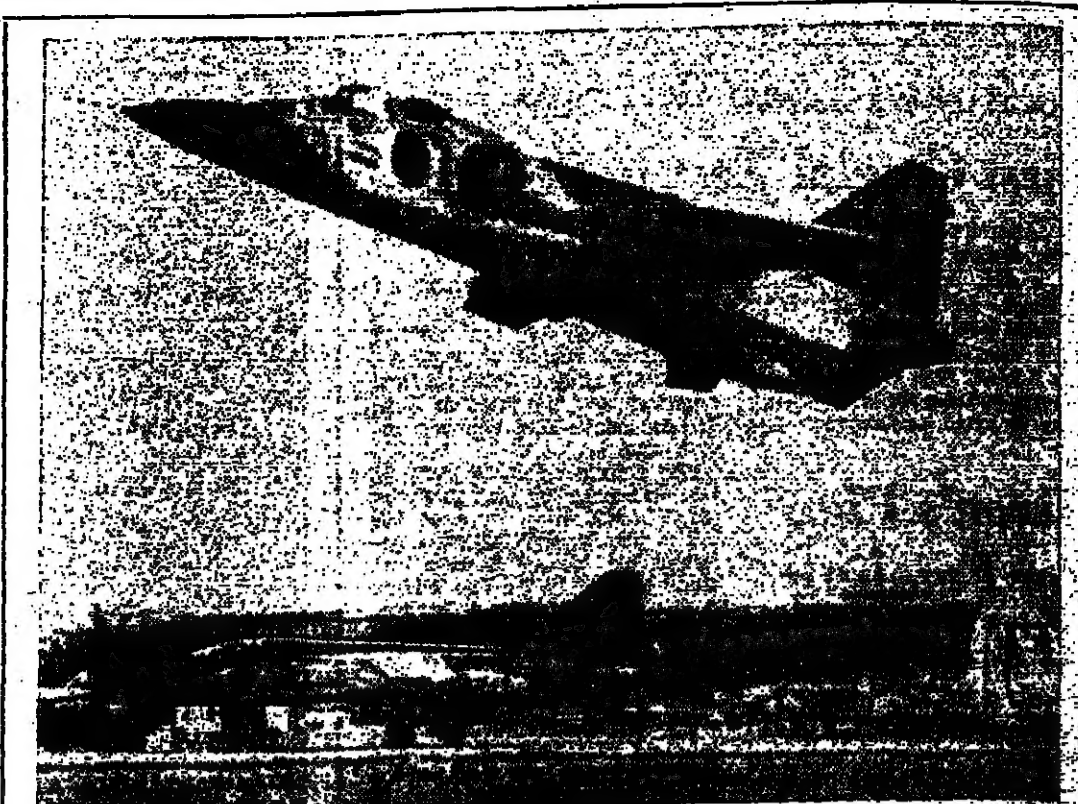


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ZERO'S DESCENDANT—The first Japanese-made supersonic aircraft, the X-2, shown taking off and landing at Nagoya. The plane was developed by Mitsubishi, manufacturer of the World War II Zero. The supersonic plane is equipped with two turbofan jet engines jointly developed by Rolls-Royce and Turbomeca-France. It is capable of a maximum speed of Mach 1.6 and a maximum altitude of 50,000 feet.

Warren Bids UN Admit All Divided Lands

BEUGRADE, July 21 (UPI).—Earl Warren, former chief justice of the United States, opened a world law conference today with a call for UN membership for both Germany, Korea, Vietnam and mainland China.

Mr. Warren also told 4,000 lawyers and jurists attending the fifth international World Peace Through Law conference that UN members had failed to give the body standing forces to enable it to keep the peace.

"The early admission [to the UN] of mainland China, of the two Germanys, the two Koreas and the two Vietnams—regardless of what may later evolve in their own internal relationships—are essential steps that must be taken to bring the world and the international system together," Mr. Warren said.

"It is time for us to become impatient," he added, "with the failure of nation-states to provide the United Nations with standing forces to carry out peacekeeping functions. This was a major promise made by the signers [of the UN Charter] at San Francisco."

Pirate Edition Of 'August 1914' In U.K. Reported

PARIS, July 21.—A pirate edition of Nobel Prize-winning Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn's latest novel, "August 1914," has been published in Russia, it was reported.

Soviet specialist Michel Gordy, writing in France-Solr, draws two conclusions from the pirate publication: Financially, the English publisher, Flagon Press, could sell republication rights it does not have; and politically, Mr. Solzhenitsyn's rise being accused anew by the Soviet Union of publishing his works as "anti-Soviet propaganda."

Mr. Gordy points out that nothing in "August 1914" could arouse Soviet censure with the possible exception of an analogy between the disarray of the Czarist Army in 1914 and that of the Red Army under Stalin after the surprise attack by Hitler in June, 1941.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn hired a Swiss lawyer to handle his affairs and authorized publication in Russian of "August 1914," the first of a proposed trilogy, by YWCA press in Paris. The Swiss lawyer also contracted with a West German firm to handle resale, translation and further publication.

Mr. Gordy wrote that the pirated edition resembled a photographic reproduction of the authorized Paris edition. However, other sources reported that only the same text was used in the English version.

Cooperation in Space Soviet Telescope Will Team With Apollo-15 X-Ray Survey

By Victor McElheny

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 21 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union, taking a new step in joint space exploration, will team up in studying space X-ray sources during the coming Apollo-15 mission.

The cooperative venture results from a U.S. invitation to the Russians to train a 102-inch telescope on a region of the sky that Apollo-15 astronauts will explore during their return to earth.

The Soviets telegraphed their acceptance Monday to American Science and Engineering, Inc., designer of the X-ray detector for the Apollo mission, company scientists disclosed.

The joint effort will permit comparing notes on how the strongest X-ray source in the sky appears through a telescope and through the X-ray detector. The Apollo-15 is scheduled for launching on Monday. On Aug. 5, astronauts Col. David R. Scott, Lt. Col. James B. Irwin and Maj. Alfred M. Worden are to stop the slow "passive thermal control" rotation of their spacecraft on their return voyage and point the instrument toward the constellation Scorpis.

Then they will point the instrument toward the constellation Cygnus. Rapid X-ray fluctuations in Cygnus, discovered by an earlier U.S. X-ray satellite, have led to scientific speculation that the region might contain a long-theorized "black hole," where matter is collapsing so fast that it can't be detected.

The Apollo observation of the X-ray sources is to last for about an hour, the longest such exploration thus far.

Occasional rocket flights have studied single X-ray sources for seconds or minutes. The U.S. X-ray satellite Uhuru, launched from Kenya last December, sweeps across one X-ray source every 12 minutes.

Astronauts Face Physicals

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., July 21 (NYT).—The astronauts passed their pre-flight medical examinations "with flying colors" today and continued preparations for the launching of their moon-landing mission.

Dr. Charles A. Berry, director of medical research and operations for the Manned Spacecraft

Lethal Fumes Empty
Town in Germany

DARMSTADT, West Germany, July 21 (UPI).—Police early today evacuated 600 residents of a community north of here after a tank truck carrying deadly nitric acid sprang a leak.

Including firemen and police, 150 persons entered the hospital for treatment of possible inhalation of the fumes, but reportedly none suffered acute poisoning.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Oh!
Calcutta!
ELYSEE-MONTMARTRE

U.S. Welcomes Offer By Austria on POWs

VIENNA, July 21 (AP).—A spokesman of the U.S. Embassy here said today the United States welcomes the offer made by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky yesterday to ease the plight of prisoners of war of both sides of the conflict in Yugoslavia by interning them in Austria.

The statement referred to an announcement by Mr. Kreisky that Austria was willing to intern these war-prisoners for the time being, and to negotiate them after the end of hostilities. Similar services have been offered by Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Lebanon.

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SWEDEN: 'Poetry for Those Who Do Not Read Poetry'

By Lars Gustafsson
Rowland JACKHOLM (NYT). — Not long ago, a group of Swedish authors and critics met on a daily basis and discussed the literary scene. The group, known as the "Swedish modernists," was one of the last of its kind. It was a time when the literary scene was dominated by a few powerful figures, and the group was one of the last to be formed. The group was one of the last to be formed, and it was one of the last to be formed.

modernists of the 1940s vanished. The Swedish literary establishment has been complaining that the new poets were balancing on the very edge of triviality. It was not always so.

Ekelöf (1907-1969) had his first volume of poetry published in 1932. It was not very well received; its advanced modernist style was too far ahead of its time. Between his first and last books is a poetic concept of enormous breadth and uncompromising pursuit.

"I search for a gold
That makes all gold worthless.
Ekelöf began with a very personal brand of surrealism. He developed as a poet of broad register whose absurdism, classicism (even a hint of Swedish baroque) attested to highly personal search for individual truth, something that could be frank about life and still remain poetry.

His most active period of work coincided with two extremely rich decades of Swedish poetry, the 1930s and 1940s. Sweden's isolation during World War II and the moral question of its neutrality (opposed by most men of letters) created a propitious climate of a reorientation of poetry.

Lyric modernism, of course, had reached Sweden as early as the turn of the century. But the 1930s and early 1940s brought something



Thomas Transtomer—
"Metaphors
sharp as
a needle."

new to Swedish poetry. It came from a background of ideas and was eclectic, a mixture of existentialist, surrealist, Marxist and psychoanalytic concepts rooted in the need to cope with problems of personal responsibility and individual freedom in the shadow of a great war.

Lindgren's achievements in poetic language were striking. Erik Lindgren turned the broken and fragmented grammar of modernism into a credible so beautiful and

theatrical in richness of dialogue and gesture that composers asked him for opera librettos. The sharp irony of Karl Vennberg, Werner Aspenstrom and others made poems into the protest songs of their generation.

Books of poetry by such writers as Harry Martinson, who loved nature's grass and forgotten Chinese philosophers, and Nils Ferlin, with his themes of alcoholism, death and poverty (a classic Swedish poetic tradition) attained sales of 30,000 copies.

It was a time when poetry clubs flourished, providing members with cheap editions of classic and recent poetry. Poets ranked with sports champions. In the 1940s, poetry expressed the national consciousness, its hopes, fears, anxieties and, always, the passive Swedish role in time of war. The era's existentialist poetry was summed up by Vennberg's line: "The impossible choice between fingernails and concrete walls."

The young people of the 1950s, facing the massive authority of the earlier generations, found refuge elsewhere. Lars Forssell, inspired by Jacques Prévert and the French chanson tradition, learned by putting his poetry in direct confrontation with the public.

Transtomer

Thomas Transtomer, who is today one of Sweden's most distinguished poets, occasions surprise by his modernism but he employed it differently than his predecessors did. He used metaphors as sharp as needles, a precision and clarity that were matched with an acute power of observation.

Transtomer can compare Lake Malär at dawn with a blue lamp, the islands creeping over the glass like nocturnal butterflies. He can make his imagery credible. His work is very much

a poetry centered on specific moments: The short minute that brings sudden relief, the sense of turning the back to everyday life and opening the window for a brief flash just to listen to the birds and the wind.

It is perhaps typical of the change in Swedish poetry over the last 20 years that where poets like Ekelöf and Lindgren spent their lives as full-time poets, with occasional forays as translators and libretto authors, the poets of the 1950s and 1960s have generally not. Transtomer, for instance, has spent most of his working life (he is now 49) as an assistant psychologist in Swedish prisons.

The new generation of poets have felt the need to gain distance from the old. The work of the earlier poets was a cul-de-sac for newer ones who aspired to continue in the same vein. In the early 1960s, there was a feeling that lyrical modernism had become a self-reproducing poetic machine that could run forever without saying anything anymore.

The result has not been resounding in the general scheme of things. The task of rebuilding the grandiose house of Swedish poetry from the ground up seems to be a difficult one. Yet, there are signs that perhaps this new generation is laying the groundwork for a new golden age.

ITALIAN FASHIONS: Mila Schön's Beaded Look for Evening Clothes

By Eugenia Sheppard
PARIS, July 21.—If you don't mind looking a little bit like a "fashionista," you'll love Mila Schön's new hand-beaded look for evening. Her collection, shown at the Grand Hotel last night, was a study in angles and levels with open necks holding the designer's ready-to-wear. Upstairs is a salon, furnished in stone and navy, and above that, workrooms for alterations.

and plaid. The climax of her opening are two full length, beaded coats over black evening dresses with low cut, shimmering strap décolletages. All the beading is in the dark, rich colors of the originals.

Of course, it takes a sturdy girl to wear them, for hand beading is no light-weight matter. The Indian squaws endured it, so why can't we? Especially since it looks glorious.

Fashion is challenge to Mila Schön, who dresses women like Jane Engelhard and Mrs. Gianni Agnelli, just two of her imposing list of customers. She likes to try what most designers would never bother to attempt.

On a fashion runway, the clothes have such perfection that they tend to look cold and impersonal but, seen close up, they become human.

For her new daytime clothes, Mila Schön likes navy blue and stone color, used separately or together. Her topsuits, either stone or pure white, are all made of double-faced cashmere or wool. There hasn't been a lining in her house for years, unless it's chinilla which she uses for collars and lapels, too.

Her dark navy suits with straight or pleated skirts have shirts that are made of wide ruby and white striped satin. For the first time, Mila Schön shows a collection of knit clothes for both men and women. For women the striped tops, jackets and slacks play the old separates game of combining in different ways the special luxury is the touch of hand-drawn cable knitting on almost every piece.

Mila Schön shows many slacks but, whether for day or evening, they have a slightly different slant. The front is dropped in a slight V, and the legs are fuller and straighter.

All through the collection, Mila Schön's colors are darker and more subtle than in previous years. Her prints are Moroccan, with the borders used as part of her dress designs. The silk is soft and feather weight. Some of the dresses are pullovers and skirts but others are molded through the top with rows of hand tucked.



Mila Schön's blazer type jackets, in pink and white stripes, worn over black maxi gowns.

ing. Like most top designers, Mila Schön shows absolutely no daytime dresses, just separates in her collection.

Her bride goes to the altar in a white satin suit and a crystal hand-beaded shirt. This time

Mila Schön also dresses the bridegroom in a maroon colored jacket, a shade she calls anaranth. It comes from her first men's collection.

Along with her couture collection, Mila Schön also opened a

boutique on the Via Condotti, just around the corner from Valentino's. Decorated by La Pietra, it has a dark blue and stone color facade, the shades of her collection. The inside is a study in angles and levels with open necks holding the designer's ready-to-wear. Upstairs is a salon, furnished in stone and navy, and above that, workrooms for alterations.

Gucci

Gucci is more so this season. The collection has more gold pocket corners, solid gold belts and enamel brooches than ever before. It has many more clothes too. Encouraged by his New York success, Paolo Gucci, the designer in the family, has turned out half a dozen versions of the popular suede topcoat, some of them in Gucci's new suede that is ribbed like old velvet.

Paolo's suede topcoats are made of two shades of suede, fastened with a line of straps and little gold buckles down the front, or else they are lined and bordered with golden guano fur. His one flight of fancy is the coat with a single red fox skin wound around the neck, where the head nestles, leaving the tail spilling down the front.

Gucci is madder than ever about horses. The bits that have decorated the toes of Gucci loafers for years are now everywhere. They are printed on heavy Gucci fabric for luggage and linings and on mat jersey to make turquoise cat suits and shirts. The new scarves in the house are printed with giant size bits of the corner of an over pattern of horses and hounds.

A new shoe called the cavalier has a high throat that stands up slightly and almost reaches the instep. The shoe's favorite version is in dark red suede, a shade to which Italian designers are giving all kinds of poetic names. No matter what they call it, it is just plain maroon. Gucci's latest handbag is no longer that devil-designed carry-all that looked so glorious but is actually a bottomless pit for a mess of assorted belongings. The new one hangs on gold cornered broad shoulder straps, but is boxed into a frame that holds its shape. Inside, it is subdivided into pockets.

The big buy in the shop is a new watch from the Gucci and fastened to a light-weight lucite bracelet, choice of four different colors. The works are by Piaget and the price here is \$45. Gucci loves the United States, and it seems to be mutual. Head of the family, Dr. Aldo Gucci flies over in September to open two new boutiques, one in San Francisco and another in Chicago.

But the most alarming thing is the proposed Accord of Milan by which the couturiers would decide in advance on colors, fabrics and general silhouette in order to give the fabric people (who would pay heavily for the favor) a chance to work in advance with some security.

The other advantage, according to Mr. Ciabattini, would be to create a coherent Italian fashion image that would be easier to promote abroad.

That may sound good on paper but it could be fatal to talent and could generate army uniforms dullness. Besides, what would happen if some couturiers followed the accord and others did what they pleased? This could only result in another magnificent Italian imbroglio.

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Fashion Economies: Italian Imbroglio

'Right now, Roman couture is going through a severe crisis.'

By Hebe Dorsey
ROME, July 21 (AP).—The Italian fashion industry is as complicated as the Mafia and as miserably divided as Italy before Garibaldi.

Rome has high fashion; Florence, ready-to-wear; Turin is the seat of the mass clothing industry, and Milan groups the fabric people. The entire clothing industry is no joke, however, and is second only to heavy industry in exports, shipping a neat \$3.98 billion in merchandise outside Italy each year.

The contribution of the Rome couture houses is not to be assessed at. According to official sources, it can be estimated that exports have tripled since the Roman designers brought prestige and worldwide attention to the Italian fashion scene.

Right now, Roman couture is going through a severe crisis as seven of its strongest members (Fabiani, Porquetti, Capucci, Lanotti, Barocco, Riva and Laug) quit the Camera Nazionale della Moda. The Camera, founded in 1963 by Anna Cabatoni (once a secretary to a former government

member), is a private organization that is supposed to work out the schedules of the shows, attract clients and publicity and last, but not least, set government financial aid.

Valentino, the star of them all, quit a couple of years ago, because, as he said today: "It was all too complicated. I couldn't get anything out of them in exchange."

The best-known names left in the Camera so far are Galliano, Mila Schön and Tiziani. The seven who quit did so for a number of reasons. They too were tired of the general confusion. But they also felt that the Camera was crowded with too many insignificant names (more dressmakers than couturiers) who all get the same amount of government money as they did (the government has been shelling out 180 million lire a year since 1963).

The couturiers felt that such houses should be quietly eliminated. What Mr. Cabatoni said he did was to suggest to a number of smaller houses, which didn't make the grade on an international level, that they would be better off shifting from haute couture to deluxe ready-to-wear. That resulted in a lot of bruised feelings and one court suit of half a billion lire (\$800,000) brought about by Baratta—who also filed suit to be reinstated. A judge immediately ordered him reinstated and the damage settlement is under consideration. Right afterward, all the other "out" designers received letters saying they, too, were back in.

Right now, the situation is this: the seven couturiers are trying to reorganize themselves into a stronger, separate body. Meanwhile, the government has suspended all financial aid, which some might be fatal to a number of weaker houses.

But the most alarming thing is the proposed Accord of Milan by which the couturiers would decide in advance on colors, fabrics and general silhouette in order to give the fabric people (who would pay heavily for the favor) a chance to work in advance with some security.

The other advantage, according to Mr. Ciabattini, would be to create a coherent Italian fashion image that would be easier to promote abroad.

That may sound good on paper but it could be fatal to talent and could generate army uniforms dullness. Besides, what would happen if some couturiers followed the accord and others did what they pleased? This could only result in another magnificent Italian imbroglio.

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Mr. Wilson's About-Face

There has always been an honorable, defensible case on both economic and political grounds for Britain remaining outside the European community; but much of the case against entry now being so tortuously constructed by former Prime Minister Harold Wilson is utterly spurious.

Had British voters kept the Labor party in power in the 1970 election, Mr. Wilson's government almost certainly would have gladly embraced Community membership on the terms now available. George Thomson, who was Mr. Wilson's minister in charge of negotiating entry, flatly told a special Labor party conference in London last week: "The Labor cabinet would have accepted these terms." Roy Jenkins, deputy party leader, and former Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart have said the same.

It is little less than fraudulent to pretend that a Labor government at some future time could return to Brussels and Luxembourg and obtain "better" terms than those that have just been negotiated by Geoffrey Rippon. If these terms are rejected, the Community doors will remain closed to Britain for as far into the future as anyone can see.

When Mr. Wilson charges that Prime Minister Heath and Mr. Rippon "sold the New Zealand interests short" in the terms they accepted for that country's dairy exports, he is taking issue with the New Zealand government itself. Deputy Prime Minister John Marshall returned from the negotiations in Luxembourg saying the Community's arrangements for New Zealand dairy products

were "unique" and generous; that it was unrealistic to ask for more.

It is also fraudulent for Mr. Wilson to argue that Britain's economic position has so deteriorated under Mr. Heath's Conservative government that the country is now too weak to meet the challenges that Community entry would bring. When Mr. Wilson's government applied for entry in 1967 it was heading into economic storms that brought a forced devaluation of the pound, unemployment of nearly 600,000 and an 8 percent bank rate.

Although he presented these and other dubious arguments at the special conference last week, Mr. Wilson and the Labor party's executive, for tactical reasons, blocked a drive by the left wing and the trade unions to commit Labor immediately against entry. This move will at least allow the pro-Community forces in Labor to make their case to their local parties and also in the House of Commons debate on the government's white paper concerning entry terms.

In the end it may make no difference. The party's executive next week and the regular party conference in the fall are almost certain to decide against entry. In 1967, Mr. Wilson fought hard to win conference approval for his government's decision to apply for Community membership. That, however, was long before Labor was upset in the 1970 election and Mr. Wilson, in opposition, began to see short-run political advantages in opposing the policy he had come to advocate so forcefully while in power.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Arms to the Middle East

A U.S. intelligence source told a Times reporter the other day that the Soviet Union had sharply stepped up deliveries of jet warplanes to Egypt. The source reported that Egypt had received nearly 100 MIG-21 warplanes from the Soviet Union since last September, including eight delivered in June.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban cited these figures in a speech before the Knesset in which he urged an appeal for more U.S. Phantom jet fighter-bombers. "This need is most important and urgent in the light of facts which have been revealed by authoritative American sources that the Soviet Union has been supplying aerial weapons to Egypt and Syria at a very accelerated tempo," he said.

But has the tempo of Soviet arms deliveries to the Arab states really increased significantly? Three months ago, on April 10, administration officials reported that Soviet freighters had carried an estimated 150 MIG fighters plus 20 Sukhoi-7 fighter-bombers to Egypt during the preceding months. Nine days later, while announcing that the United States was delivering 12 more Phantoms to Israel, the administration said Soviet deliveries to Egypt so far during the year had included more than 100 MIG-21s. The latest estimates thus actually indicate delivery of a smaller number of planes over a longer period of time. The figures certainly do not suggest any urgent new problem requiring a hasty reaction, especially when it is recognized that numbers of aircraft cannot be equated with real air power for Egypt, with its persisting shortage of competent pilots and maintenance personnel.

This is not to say that the steady, persisting flow of Soviet arms to the Arab states is not a matter of continuing concern.

to the United States as well as Israel. The United States has long been pledged to maintain a reasonable balance of power in the area, with the clear implication that the administration will make new commitments to Israel when and if the situation warrants it.

The real threat to Israel—and, indeed, to the peace of the world—is the growing direct involvement of the Russians in the defense of the Nile Valley. If peace efforts fail and fighting resumes, as is quite likely if the current stalemate in negotiations is not broken, Israel's problem will not be the Arabs, but the estimated 200 Russian pilots currently flying out of Egyptian airfields. If it comes to that, it will be more direct intervention that Israel will be seeking from the United States.

This ominous prospect should impel both Washington and Moscow to curb an insane arms race and redouble their efforts to achieve a negotiated peace. The Russians must recognize that the United States will not be a party to any settlement that would once more compromise Israel's legitimate security interests. They must impress on President Sadat the futility of his unreasonable demand to send Egyptian forces in strength once more into Sinai.

The United States in turn has a right to expect that its continuing firm support for Israel security is founded on a reasonable negotiating posture, including an Israeli commitment to eventual withdrawal from the bulk of occupied Arab territories in accordance with the terms of the 1967 Security Council resolution. This urgent question deserves priority attention during the talks between Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco and Israeli officials in Jerusalem.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Sino-American Moves

The secondary goal of this American diplomatic offensive today is Moscow, since the White House gamble is justified only if advantages won by the opening to China do not upset the dialogue with the Soviets. For the time being, only one thing is sure: Moscow's embarrassment. Soviet leaders naturally expected a rapprochement by the Americans with the Chinese but they thought it would need more steps and more time.

The Soviets considered that a rapprochement was necessarily passing by way of a settlement of the Vietnam problem, of which they have a key as co-president of the Geneva conference. They lost this asset and their role in Asia appears less influential. Indeed Moscow's diplomatic situation is completely modified: up to now it alone had the privilege of negotiating simultaneously with Peking and Washington. Today Washington is taking from Moscow the advantage of having two interlocutors. The Nixon-Mao

meeting inevitably compels the U.S.S.R. to a complete reappraisal of its policy.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Official silence still reigns in Moscow over President Nixon's forthcoming visit to China. It is obvious enough that the Russians are deeply worried. This latest astonishing turn must have both infuriated and frightened them.

This is not cause for the rest of the world to gloat. An over-anxious Soviet Union is hardly going to be a factor for peace. Yet the fact remains that President Nixon's agreement with the Chinese is the most dramatic defeat in foreign policy that the Soviet Union has suffered since the defection of Yugoslavia.

Chairman Mao's invitation to the American President stems logically from the whole tradition of postwar Soviet foreign policy, summed up in Moscow's blind inability to recognize as genuine and viable any form of socialism which deviates from the Soviet model.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 22, 1896

PARIS—The first vessel built in Russia with electric motive power was launched a few days ago from the Cronstadt yard. It was a forty-foot launch intended for the emperor's use. The motor was supplied by Messrs. Duffell and Constantine. It can be without recharging for seven days at a speed of three knots. The motor alone cost 2,400 roubles.

Fifty Years Ago

July 22, 1921

PHILADELPHIA—Police authorities in all the large cities of the country today consider that the problem of handling mobs has been settled by the new "hot gas" which was effectively tested here yesterday. The bomb, thrown like a hand-grenade, leaves brown stains on the clothing of its victims making it easy to identify them. The gas is not poisonous.



... Which Brings Us to You, Old Buddy?

East Pakistanis Wanting to Stay in Paris

By Jean Peyzieu

PARIS, July 21.—Mosharrif Hossain and Sougat Ali are wrong. They are wrong to have said they were two diplomats of the Embassy of Pakistan in Paris. "They are not diplomats, but minor employees," an embassy spokesman said.

They are wrong to believe they have been harassed by the West Pakistanis of the embassy. "There is no discrimination between the co-workers of the two wings." The best proof of this is that you will find diplomats from East Pakistan among the official staff in the embassy at present.

They were wrong not to have reported to work, on July 5, and Mosharrif Hossain was wrong not to have taken his plane to Islamabad two days later. "He was ordered to be transferred to Pakistan, according to the normal process, and the other one received a previous notice for a possible transfer. The date for them to go back to Pakistan was at hand."

Two minor employees, displaying insubordination, because of a whim. Thus appeared the two men, according to the short statement issued by the Embassy of Pakistan, after they had declared their intention to seek asylum in France. However...

A Rare Visitor

A modest flat in the Paris region, Sahars Hossain is preparing dinner. Kohel, 2, the elder of the two sons of Sougat Ali, watched by his mother, who holds his 8-month-old brother, Piti, in her arms, is playing on the floor. The two families are waiting for a neighbor, a Frenchwoman who enjoys their Bengali visitors. She is one of the rare visitors since they went into exile.

Sougat is listening to the news on the BBC. He does not understand enough French, despite his two-year stay in this country, to comprehend newscasts in French. Mosharrif is reading an intensive course of the French language, "to be able to work here." He has been in France only eight months.

This is how the days go by for the two families. All they are looking forward to is a reply from the French Foreign Ministry. It should come within a month.

"All those we have been in contact with have proved kind to us," they say. And, with a smile: "France is considered the country of freedom all over the world. We trust her."

"If the reply is 'yes,' then we'll search for a job. But the reply first!"

There is another matter on which they do not dwell: They cannot live more than two months longer on their savings.

In order to protect themselves from the other members of the embassy, Mosharrif and Sougat moved out of their central Paris apartments to a residence which they share. They left personal belongings behind. They could not carry everything in the cab. The Pakistanis of the embassy found out about them on Monday, July 5.

The departmental heads sent for by S.E. Dehlavi, the ambassador, did not understand. Mosharrif, who was due to leave on the 7th, had actually had some trunks shipped to Pakistan, when he was ordered, on June 30, to quit his post and go back to Islamabad. It was to sidetrack them," he said with a smile.

Got Promotion

Mosharrif is 29. He was sent to Paris from a post in Malaysia. It was a promotion for this young civil servant of the Pakistani Foreign Office, a cipher assistant, his chief being a West Pakistani. Sougat, 30, is a petty officer in the Pakistani Navy. He arrived in Paris a year and a half ago with a special mission: to purchase three French submarines and train their crews. Sougat was also in charge of confidential correspondence with the Admiralty in Karachi and of paying the 45 members of the mission.

Out of 32 Pakistanis in the embassy, there were six Bengalis, including Sougat Ali and Mosharrif Hossain. The four others are

While the French government was making public its decision to suspend all military assistance to the Pakistani government, two aides at the Pakistani Embassy in Paris were working out their own dramatic protest against treatment of their fellow East Pakistanis. One day, instead of reporting for work, they went to a Foreign Ministry office and sought political asylum, the first Pakistanis to seek asylum in France. Their story was made known last week to the French radio station France-Inter. Jean Peyzieu, who interviewed them, wrote this account.

The consul, in the officers' staff, the commercial attaché, the first secretary and the secretary of the consul. "Minor employees," but at key posts.

When the fighting broke out in East Pakistan, Mosharrif says, the behavior of the (West) Pakistanis changed toward us. They asked our passports. I wanted to spend a weekend with Sahara in Geneva. Sougat wanted his wife to visit London before they returned to Pakistan. We were prevented from doing it. Then they moved us to non-responsible posts.

The cipher job was taken away from Mosharrif. He became a simple secretary. The confidential correspondence was taken from Sougat Ali. He was left only with the payment of the naval mission. Moreover, J.F. Kader, the military attaché, appeared suddenly at Sougat's one day and, without explanation, took away his identity card, issued by the French Foreign Ministry.

Ordered to Return

Then Mosharrif was ordered to return to Pakistan within a month. The reason: the office in Islamabad needed him. "This vague order, which was unwritten, raised doubts in me," he says. "I had been in the army in Malaysia; that is the average duration of our term abroad. So, why did this transfer come at the end of eight months?"

"I had heard of some Bengali officials who were recalled for a conference in West Pakistan during the civil war. Nobody has heard from them since," Mosharrif

Village Razed

As for Sougat, he learned from friends that the village where his mother lived was razed by the Pakistani Army. It was situated a mile from the Indian border, in

a zone "neutralized" by flame-throwers. There was no sign of life in its ruins.

Sougat also felt threatened. He was informed that he would not stay until the end of the naval mission, scheduled for April, 1972. He was no longer needed. He, too, was to return to Pakistan.

He was accused of helping the eight Bengali sailors who mutilated and deserted their submarine at Toulon, on the Mediterranean coast near Marseille, early in April.

"This is impossible," he told his superiors. "We arrived there on March 22. The civil war broke out on the 25th. We were billeted at the French military base, having no contact with the outside world. The sailors never let me know what they had planned. The French will bear witness to the fact that I always stayed in their company."

The explanation of Sougat Ali did not convince his Pakistani superiors, who sent a report against him to Pakistan. Sougat then made up his mind to link his fate and that of his family with the Hossains.

Are these men, with wives and children, seeking refuge in a country where they do not speak the language, dangerous? Or are they merely afraid?

"You understand, we had immediately to feel safe. All the Frenchmen we met said they were sympathetic to the Bengalis," he said. "And the same sentiment returns, like a refrain: 'France is the country of freedom. We hope she will keep us with our children.'"

Mosharrif Hossain and Sougat Ali are wrong to be afraid, if the situation in East Bengal is being "normalized," thanks to the army, as promised by the administrator of the martial law. Moreover, did not Gen. Yahya Khan, the chief of state, announce that power will be transferred to the elected representatives of the people within four months? If they were wrong. But what if they were right?

Jade Body-Stockings

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Dr. Henry A. Kissinger's secret foray into Communist China has even produced very major scholarly news. For this was found to show the American visitors the most important recent finds by Communist Chinese archaeologists, in the intervals of Kissinger's 20 hours of continuous conversation with Chou En-lai.

The prize find has no parallel whatever in all the rich, often astonishing annals of Chinese archaeology. It is a pair of jade body-stockings—if that description is permissible—which were discovered in the tomb of a brother of the great emperor of the early second century BC, Han Wu-ti. The body-stockings completely covered the dead prince and his chief wife.

They were made of many hundreds of small plaques of grayish green jade, attached to one another by gold wire; and they were so formed that they even extended over the feet and hands of the corpse. In the case of the prince, about 2,200 plaques of jade were used; and in his wife's case, the plaques numbered above 1,800.

In addition, the corpse of the prince had what had been called a jade jack-draw. Both his face were further provided with jade masks. No other Chinese tomb has ever yielded up anything truly resembling these amazing jade assemblages, which were unearthed when the Han prince's tomb was located some time ago, reportedly in Shantung Province.

So President Nixon's great Chinese coup has even given the specialists in the history of ancient China something to get excited about. For the rest of us, it must be added, the new development continuously appears to be more and more remarkable as more crumbs of information gradually become available.

It appears remarkable, to begin with, as demonstration of the President's exceedingly astute, always long-headed and highly personal way of managing great matters. In this case, as in so many others in the past, the initiative was Nixon's. The day-to-day direction came from Nixon. And the long and successful concealment was vintage Nixon.

It now appears, in fact, that the first messages passed between the White House and the Forbidden City as long ago as last January—through third parties of course. The exchanges were well developed, in fact, before Peking's famous invitation to the American ping pong team.

It can therefore be assumed with confidence that all the really major hurdles had been got over, at any rate in principle, in these preliminary exchanges that continued right down to the decision to send Dr. Kissinger around the world. Great secrecy is being observed about the way the hurdles were finally handled. Yet anyone who is reasonably logical can figure out what surely must have been agreed.

With respect to the seating of Communist China in the UN, to begin with, it is certain that the United States will not abandon its decided opposition to the simultaneous expulsion of Nationalist China. But in this troublesome though unimportant case, the United States can also be expected to speak with a relatively low voice.

For the longer term, again, it is certain the President has no intention of flouting Taiwan down the drain—as advocated by so many Democratic senators. But it is also logical that the sticky problem of Taiwan will be passed over in silence, as the U.S. relationship with mainland China develops.

For the present phase of that

relationship, again, anyone can deduce that Chou En-lai and Henry Kissinger must have set up some sort of machinery for more direct exchanges between the Forbidden City and the White House. Finally, it is equally easy to deduce that one of the first fruits of President Nixon's visit to China is likely to be official "recognition," far more important followed by an exchange of ambassadors between the two countries.

If so much had not been pretty well settled in advance, at least in very broad principle, it would have been madness to send Dr. Kissinger to China at all. For this is an enterprise in which any derailment would be infinitely damaging to President Nixon. He would never have gone so far with his enterprise in hand, in fact, if he had not been given the fullest insurance against the derailment the Democrats are still praying for.

That leaves a question, however. If so much was indeed largely settled in advance, what did Dr. Kissinger spend 20 hours talking about with Prime Minister Chou? An answer will be attempted later.

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Klasen Hints DM Might Be Revalued

FRANKFURT, July 21 (UPI)—German President Karl Laschke today hinted that Germany might revalue its currency, speaking to reporters after the bi-weekly meeting of the council of the European Community.

Mr. Laschke said that the revaluation of the DM to the dollar was to be decided by the European Council.

He said Germany's EEC members are no longer so insistent on a return to the old parity, as it might be possible to reach a decision on whether to revalue the DM to a fixed rate.

Mr. Laschke's statement was the latest thinking among EEC members. That an end to floating marks is more important than at what level the DM should be, AP-DJ reported.

He refused to expand on the subject because he said it might worsen current disagreement between Paris and Bonn on solutions to the monetary situation.

Speculation "checked"

PARIS, July 21 (AP-DJ).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that speculation against the French franc has faded.

"Operations in the (French) foreign exchange market these past three days have been practically balanced," he said.

"It shows that it is possible to check speculation through appropriate technical means, so long as there isn't any fundamental reason to modify a currency's parity," he said.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing made his comments before leaving for Moscow for talks on French-Soviet economic cooperation.

No Move Expected

German banking experts did not expect any move by Economic Finance Minister Karl Schiller to end the DM float until the Sept. 21 meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

Mr. Schiller is hoping to get a IAP to amend its rules to limit currency fluctuations to 2.5 percent of the official rate.

Today's Bundesbank report said the DM was floated in May, about \$3.36 billion have been sold in exchange for 13.7 million DM. However, some of this was offset by forward buying of DM, so that the actual amount of "float" is less.

The report said the market was "very stable" and that the Bundesbank decided not to take any new measures to ease credit restrictions.

Its existing restrictions, aimed at reducing the amount of currency in circulation, have been a good effect, officials said.

Bonn to Draft Bill Freezing Some Credits

BONN, July 21 (Reuters).—The West German government today announced proposals to prevent large German and multi-national firms from adding to the inflow of "hot" money, particularly dollars, having an inflationary impact on the economy.

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlert told a press conference here that West German firms which borrow large amounts abroad might be required to lodge part of that credit in an account with the central bank, which will pay no interest on the deposit.

The legislation is expected to be passed in the autumn, but will be retroactive until today, he said.

Wilhelm Hankel, head of the Economic and Finance Ministry's credit and money department, explained that the rate at which the deposits would be levied would be decided in conjunction with the Bundesbank, which would enforce the regulations.

He said the regulations were aimed at large German and multi-national corporations who operated as quasi banks without having to submit to any of the regulations imposed on normal banks.

Lower Interest Rates

The regulations will affect up to 300 major German and multi-national firms which can borrow at lower interest rates in the Eurodollar market than they can in West Germany.

Mr. Hankel calculated that about 40 percent of the disruptive inflow of foreign money—which provoked Bonn into floating the deutsche mark on May 10—was due to the operations of firms so large they could raise credit abroad without going through commercial banks.

By freezing part of the funds borrowed overseas, the government hopes to cancel out the difference in interest rates between West Germany and other countries.

Mr. Ahlert said this was in keeping with Bonn's pledges to the Common Market when West Germany received permission to float the DM.

Mr. Hankel said he thought the top rate for the levy would be no more than 50 percent of funds borrowed abroad and then only on credits over 1 million DM.

Dutch Living Cost Up

THE HAGUE, July 21 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living in the Netherlands on June 30 was 6.2 percent higher than on Dec. 31 and 7.2 percent higher than a year earlier, the Central Bureau of Statistics said today.

Observers said the price rise in all 1971 will exceed 6.1 percent.

Vesco Gives Ultimatum to IOS Rebels

Sets Sunday Deadline For Dropping of Suit

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI).—Robert L. Vesco has set a deadline of July 25 for disident, IOS shareholders to drop their suit against him and the company, threatening to call in the loans he made to the beleaguered mutual fund complex last year.

On July 14, a court in New Brunswick, Canada, issued an order preventing Mr. Vesco and other IOS officers and directors from functioning in their capacities until a hearing of charges by the disidents that they were elected illegally.

In a letter sent to IOS on July 15, which was filed in St. John, N.B., on Monday, IOS Investments Ltd., a subsidiary of International Controls Corp., of which Mr. Vesco is chairman, demanded that IOS pay \$8.4 million and issue one million new common stock warrants as a result of its "default" on a \$5 million loan made by IOS last year.

It demanded the payment and the warrants by July 26, unless the injunction is vacated by this Sunday.

The letter was part of an affidavit filed by Marvin H. Hoffman, financial vice-president of IOS, in an attempt by the Vesco forces to vacate the injunction.

The New Brunswick Supreme Court turned down the motion.

An attorney for Mr. Vesco said yesterday he will appeal. It was also learned that the board of directors of New Jersey-based IOS will hold a three-day meeting in Geneva, beginning today.

"Company Can't Function"

In his affidavit, Mr. Hoffman said that under the terms of the injunction "the company cannot continue to function." He said that IOS Investments has the power to freeze bank accounts and seize assets, making it "impossible for the company effectively to carry on business."

Mr. Hoffman said that, based on his own experience, "I anticipate that the redemption rate of (IOS-managed) funds will increase dramatically over the next ten days if the injunction remains."

The default letter to IOS said that the stock which is demanded as security is to be delivered to the bank in the Bahamas.

It added that the bank may sell the stock, either publicly or privately, and that IOS Investments may be a purchaser.

While no mention is made in any of the court papers, Mr. Vesco is in a heated race to buy shares of IOS, to increase his voting power if the Canadian courts order a new election.

The disidents are now being led by Meshulam Riklis, chairman of Rapid-American Corp., who has pledged to take over active management of IOS if the current officers are ousted.

Mr. Vesco has reportedly been offering between 30 and 35 cents a share for preferred stock, which elects two-thirds of the directors. The disident group has not revealed how much it is willing to pay for stock.

Ex-IOS employees who own the shares say, however, that little stock is being sold as holders wait for a bidding war to develop.

Consolidated Freightways

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 115.17 82.08
Profits (millions) 5.1 0.5
Per Share 0.89 0.03

Italian Shoemakers 'Note' Government Export Decree

MILAN, July 21 (AP-DJ).—The Italian association of shoe exporters "took note" today of a recent government decree to document exports more carefully.

The group also "accepted the assurances by the government" that Italy "would not take unilateral action to limit exports, but only require statistical documentation."

There have been several interpretations of the decree on exports, which went into effect July 10.

Italy has said there will not be a formal limit on exports. This view has been accepted by the Common Market.

U.S. Interpretation

However, the United States, which has been troubled by growing imports of Italian shoes, has publicly interpreted the decree to mean that Italy would limit exports. Such a formal limit is not allowed under EEC regulations.

Industry and government sources in Brussels and Rome say that Italy has made strong requests to exporters to keep this year's exports below 105 percent of last year's, and that for the foreseeable future Italy will restrict the annual gain in exports to 5 percent.

However, to avoid incurring EEC sanctions, Italy cannot enforce this limit officially, and Trade Ministry officials have been emphasizing that no official move in this direction is planned.

June Profit Puts TWA into Black

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI).—A sharp increase in June earnings pushed Trans World Airlines into the black in the second quarter, the company reported today.

However, it still reported a heavy \$31.88 million loss for the first six months of the year.

Profits for the airline in June totaled \$9.25 million, reversing the deficit of the previous two months and producing a profit of \$9.79 million in the quarter.

Including the results of its hotel subsidiary, Hilton International, TWA showed a profit of \$7.3 million for the second quarter, compared with a \$3 million loss a year earlier.

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 355.9 331.98
Profits (millions) 17.29 11.61
Per Share 0.63 0.42

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 678.1 626.5
Profits (millions) 28.4 19.04
Per Share 1.03 0.69

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 172.9 162.5
Profits (millions) 9.39 8.28
Per Share 0.32 0.46

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 322.4 319.3
Profits (millions) 18.77 17.05
Per Share 1.10 1.00

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 693.4 674.9
Profits (millions) 29.75 25.61
Per Share 1.07 0.96

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 1,350.9 1,322.9
Profits (millions) 58.15 47.83
Per Share 2.08 1.79

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 352.3 318.02
Profits (millions) 30.45 25.87
Per Share 0.83 0.66

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 754.4 677.03
Profits (millions) 72.76 65.15
Per Share 1.37 1.23

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 31.7 25.8
Profits (millions) 0.22 0.26
Per Share 0.15 0.23

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 62.6 53.1
Profits (millions) 0.26 0.23
Per Share 0.17 0.21

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 470.4 383.6
Profits (millions) 11.76 3.91
Per Share 0.85 0.32

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 921.1 788.9
Profits (millions) 0.33 1.11
Per Share 0.08 0.29

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 76.5 81.8
Profits (millions) 0.83 2.36
Per Share 0.02 0.61

Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 418.0 428.0
Profits (millions) 10.15 7.79
Per Share 0.32 0.47

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 1,208.0 1,280.0
Profits (millions) 29.18 25.55
Per Share 1.71 1.54

American to Omit Dividend Payout

American Airlines said today its board voted to omit the third-quarter dividend. Previous payments were 20 cents a share.

A spokesman noted that the airline had previously warned that softness in the air traffic market put the dividend payment in jeopardy. The last payment was made on June 1.

Profits in the second quarter were halved despite a 9 percent gain in revenues.

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 318.9 278.8
Profits (millions) 1.01 2.71
Per Share 0.05 0.14

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 577.3 503.67
Profits (millions) 23.25 1.08
Per Share 1.12 0.08

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 107.1 107.9
Profits (millions) 15.8 16.5
Per Share 1.07 1.13

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 603.5 509.6
Profits (millions) 29.5 32.7
Per Share 1.98 2.24

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Kodak Profit Up

Eastman Kodak reported 2.7 percent gains in both profits and sales for the second quarter, but first-half profits trailed those of a year earlier by 4.8 percent, while sales were ahead 2.9 percent.

Net in the quarter ended June 13 was \$88.396 million, or 55 cents a share, compared with \$81.288 million, or 51 cents, a year ago.

Sales rose to \$574 million from \$519.7 million.

For the first six months, the company earned \$158.21 million, or 97 cents, on sales of \$1.27 billion. This compared with \$163.89 million, or \$1.02 a share, earned on sales of \$1.22 billion a year earlier.

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 519.7 519.7
Profits (millions) 4.18 2.94
Per Share 0.96 0.67

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 1,325.1 1,271.1
Profits (millions) 7.45 5.81
Per Share 1.71 1.32

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 107.1 107.9
Profits (millions) 15.8 16.5
Per Share 1.07 1.13

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Per Share 1.07 1.13

Low Volume, Caution Bring N.Y. Price Fall

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT).—The stock market contained today key ingredients of low trading volume, high investor caution and continuing close attention to corporate earnings. The overall result was a downward drift in stock prices.

The Dow Jones Industrial average eased 1.46 to 890.84. Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange slipped to 11.92 million shares from yesterday's 12.84 million.

Swift, the most active issue, traded at its record high of 45 before slipping 1/4 to 44 3/4. The world's biggest meatpacker, calling at more than double its 1970 low, has been regarded on Wall Street as a "turnabout situation" reflecting management's moves to diversify operations and to improve profits.

Natamex, down 4 3/8 to 80 3/4, ranked as the largest point loser among the 15 most active issues. This oil-exploration issue is a volatile stock that often shows wide price swings.

Gold's Bright

Gold stocks were the market's brightest group. This reflected higher bullion prices abroad, signs of monetary unease as the dollar weakened against the West German mark and the French franc.

Dome Mines rose 2 1/4 to 69 1/2. Homestake Mining and American-South African Investment each climbed 1 3/8. One reason for general market caution was the possibility of an ultimate renewal of the international currency crisis that unfolded in May.

Meanwhile, all 30 stocks among the Dow industrials changed less than a point. Chrysler retreated 5/8 to 28 1/4 after its strong showing earlier this week in the wake of surprisingly high earnings for the June quarter.

General Electric, down 3/4 to 56 7/8, projected a drop of more than 7,000 employees in its aircraft-engine group between the start of this year and early 1972.

Amerasia Hess climbed 1 5/8 to 68 5/8 in active trading, buoyed by a report of sharply improved earnings.

Abbott Laboratories, falling 3 3/8 to 62 1/2, its low for this year, was affected by a Wall Street Journal report that contaminated intravenous solutions made by Abbott may have infected an estimated 5,000 hospital patients and may have contributed to the deaths of some patients. The drug company denied the allegations.

Amex Lower

Prices tended lower in deulatory trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex index was off 0.04 at the close and losers led gainers by four-to-three.

Redemptions Revised

WASHINGTON, July 21 (Reuters).—The Investment Company Institute corrected today its figure for June mutual fund net redemptions to \$23 million instead of \$16 million reported July 19.

Mobil's Profit Up 13 Percent

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT).—Mobil Oil Corp., the first major petroleum company to issue mid-year results, reported yesterday that it had record earnings in the quarter and six months ended June 30, with increases exceeding 13 percent.

Second-quarter earnings were estimated to have risen 12.7 percent from the year-earlier period.

Rawleigh Warner Jr., chairman, attributed the earnings gain mainly to increased crude oil production, refinery runs and sales volumes worldwide and to improved petroleum-product prices in many areas which were depressed during the first half of 1970, he noted.

He added that substantial tax increases and other costs, combined with weak gasoline prices in the United States, partially offset the earnings gain.

Worldwide gross crude oil and natural gas-liquids production, together with quantities received under long-term arrangements, averaged 2.3 million barrels a day, a gain of 10.5 percent. Sales of petroleum products averaged 2.24 million barrels a day, a gain of 4.5 percent, according to preliminary figures.

Amerasia Hess

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 323.5 243.12
Profits (millions) 38.14 21.47
Per Share (Diluted) 1.05 0.80

Sybron

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 38.9 34.5
Profits (millions) 4.54 4.17
Per Share 0.38 0.35

Weyerhaeuser

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 325.4 335.3
Profits (millions) 31.62 34.55
Per Share 0.47 0.53

Joint Computer Plan

FRANKFURT, July 21 (AP-DJ).—AEG-Telefunken and Siemens see no possibility of forming a joint company to make and market large-size computers, AEG announced today.

Executive boards of both companies informed the Education and Science Ministry that they could not form such a computer unit along lines discussed in their year-long negotiations.

AEG told the ministry that the company will continue its activities in the field of large computers.

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 49.4 46.1
Profits (millions) 5.29 4.4
Per Share 2.89 2.23

First Half 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 93.3 91.2
Profits (millions) 8.56 7.92
Per Share 4.85 4.02

Second Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 107.1 107.9
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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JP Kinsella

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Austrian schillings.....	24.94		
Belgian francs.....	49.5380		
British pound (8 per 2).....	2.4191		
Canadian dollar.....	1.02		
Danish crowns.....	7.5600		
Dutch guilders.....	3.5540		
Finnish marks.....	4.1800		
French francs.....	5.5128		
German marks.....	3.4585		
Greek drachmas.....	30.00		
Italian lire.....	632.85		
African pesetas.....	12.80		
Norwegian kroner.....	7.1047		
Portuguese escudos.....	28.430		
Spanish pesetas.....	69.554		
Swedish crowns.....	5.1585		
Swiss francs.....	4.0870		
The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.			
Eurodollars			
July 21, 1971			
	Bid.	Asked	Change
1 Day Fix	5 1/2	5 3/4	— 1/8
One Month	5 15/16	5 15/16	— 1/4
3 Months	6 1/4	6 3/8	— 1/4
One Year	7 3/8	7 1/2	— 1/16
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Gives Loser Roberts Lethanded Compliment

Aaron's 618th Career Blast Beats Padres

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, July 21.—Hank Aaron's 618th career home run, which gave him the lead in the National League home run race, was a three-run blast off pitcher Steve Carlton of the Philadelphia Phillies.

The two-run blast, Aaron's 26th of the year, followed an infield single by Ralph Garr and gave him his 10th victory in 17 decisions. He had a three-run homer in the seventh inning.

Atlanta broke a scoreless tie in the sixth with an unearned run. After the Braves loaded the bases on two walks and Mike Lum's infield single, Enzo Hernandez let

and gets them all over," said Aaron. "He's got good stuff. I believe that's only my third hit off of him."

Pirates 11, Giants 7
Pittsburgh scored five unearned runs because of two errors by rookie shortstop Christy Spencer to beat San Francisco, 11-7, for its 12th victory in 13 games. Spencer, muffed a throw on a double-play bid in the fourth inning and kicked a double-play grounder in the fifth.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 1
Don Money slammed two doubles and a single and rookie John Vukovich drove in three runs to lead Philadelphia to a 5-1 victory over St. Louis behind Chris Short's three-hit pitching.

Reds 7, Dodgers 1
Tommy Helms highlighted a five-run seventh with a three-run double as Cincinnati rallied from 4-0 down to beat Los Angeles, 7-1. Clay Carroll belted a home run in the ninth to pick up his tenth save of the season. Helms' double broke a 1-1 tie and sent Don Sutton to the showers with his ninth loss. He has won nine. Johnny Bench, making his first start since the All-Star Game, hit his 18th homer in the fourth.

Expos 4, Astros 2
John Boccabella's one-out single in the tenth inning scored Bob Bailey and gave Montreal a 4-3 victory over Houston after the Astros tied the game with three runs in the ninth. The Astros were held to one hit by Bill Stoneman for the first eight innings.

Major League Standings
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
Pittsburgh 11, Giants 7
Philadelphia 6, Cardinals 1
Atlanta 5, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1

Western Division
San Francisco 11, Dodgers 7
Houston 7, Astros 1
Los Angeles 4, Dodgers 1
Cincinnati 4, Reds 1
San Diego 4, Padres 1
Milwaukee 4, Braves 1
Chicago 4, Cubs 1
Pittsburgh 4, Pirates 1
Philadelphia 4, Phillies 1
Atlanta 4, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1

Today's Results
Chicago 4, New York 2
Pittsburgh 11, San Francisco 7
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1
Atlanta 5, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1
San Diego 4, Padres 1
Milwaukee 4, Braves 1
Chicago 4, Cubs 1
Pittsburgh 4, Pirates 1
Philadelphia 4, Phillies 1
Atlanta 4, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1

Tomorrow's Games
Chicago 4, New York 2
Pittsburgh 11, San Francisco 7
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1
Atlanta 5, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1
San Diego 4, Padres 1
Milwaukee 4, Braves 1
Chicago 4, Cubs 1
Pittsburgh 4, Pirates 1
Philadelphia 4, Phillies 1
Atlanta 4, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1

Wednesday
Chicago 4, New York 2
Pittsburgh 11, San Francisco 7
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1
Atlanta 5, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1
San Diego 4, Padres 1
Milwaukee 4, Braves 1
Chicago 4, Cubs 1
Pittsburgh 4, Pirates 1
Philadelphia 4, Phillies 1
Atlanta 4, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
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Milwaukee 4, Braves 1
Chicago 4, Cubs 1
Pittsburgh 4, Pirates 1
Philadelphia 4, Phillies 1
Atlanta 4, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1

Saturday
Chicago 4, New York 2
Pittsburgh 11, San Francisco 7
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1
Atlanta 5, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1
San Diego 4, Padres 1
Milwaukee 4, Braves 1
Chicago 4, Cubs 1
Pittsburgh 4, Pirates 1
Philadelphia 4, Phillies 1
Atlanta 4, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1

Sunday
Chicago 4, New York 2
Pittsburgh 11, San Francisco 7
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1
Atlanta 5, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1
San Diego 4, Padres 1
Milwaukee 4, Braves 1
Chicago 4, Cubs 1
Pittsburgh 4, Pirates 1
Philadelphia 4, Phillies 1
Atlanta 4, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1

Monday
Chicago 4, New York 2
Pittsburgh 11, San Francisco 7
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1
Atlanta 5, Braves 1
New York 4, Mets 2
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Montreal 1, Dodgers 1
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Fischer Completes Larsen Sweep, 6-0

DENVER, July 21 (UPI).—New York chess wizard Bobby Fischer defeated Bent Larsen of Denmark in 40 moves yesterday to win a place in the final elimination round of the world chess championships.

Fischer, 23, defeated Larsen in six straight games in the best of ten series to eliminate the Dane from the world playoffs.

Larsen stayed on the attack in the opening stages of the game yesterday and appeared to have an early advantage. But Fischer battled back to take command and win the match and series, 6-0. A victory is worth 1 point, a draw a half-point.

Fischer now will face the winner of the semi-final series held in Moscow between Soviet grandmasters Tigran Petrosyan and Viktor Korchnik. That series is deadlocked at 4-4 with all eight games having ended in draws.

The winner of the final series will play Boris Spassky of the Soviet Union for the world chess title in 1972.

Fischer cut a deeper notch in chess history by again shutting out a chess grandmaster in international competition. It has happened only once before—when Fischer defeated Soviet Mark Tolmanov in the Vancouver quarterfinals, 5-0.

Yesterday's triumph ran Fischer's string of victories to 18 in international competition without a defeat. Prior to sweeping Larsen and Tolmanov, Fischer had won his last seven games in an inter-club tournament in Palma de Mallorca.

Fischer, who started playing chess at the age of 6, has reached the finals through an unusual route. He did not play in the U.S. chess championship in 1969, which seemed to eliminate him from world title competition. At the time, he was on a layoff from tournament chess which lasted 18 months.

He resumed play in 1970. Paul Denko, one of the U.S. qualifiers, dropped out to make way for Fischer and the International Chess Federation approved the switch.

Fischer went on from there to mount his astounding series of victories over the world's best players.

Spassky, the latest in the series of Russians who have dominated the world chess scene since 1948, will meet either Fischer or the Korchnik-Petrosyan match winner in a 24-match series in 1972 to conclude the three-year tournament for the world title.

Elsewhere, over the weekend, the on-field practice of Minnesota Viking quarterback Gary Cuzco, who led his team to the Central Division title last year, said he has not signed his 1971 contract and might play out his option.

Cardinals' St. Louis reserve quarterback David Olive underwent knee surgery for ligament damage suffered in a motorcycle accident. He will be sidelined for eight weeks.

Falcons' Atlanta signed veteran kicker Noah Leland as a free agent. OLKINS—Houston cut veteran defensive tackle Willie Parker, former coach of the year in 1969, from the roster.

Packers' Green Bay cut quarterback Dick Norton and center Malcolm Walker.

Cowboys' Dallas linebacker Chuck Evers, 24, did not report to training camp in last year's Super Bowl says he'll suit up in his Dallas business interests.

Redskins' Cincinnati cut running back Hank Strickland.

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Redskins' Cincinnati cut running back Hank Strickland.



Bobby Fischer studying board Tuesday.

Larsen began yesterday with Birds Opening and after conservative play by Fischer, took command of the vital central squares.

Larsen had several chances to force a draw as Fischer came back, but this would have been equivalent to resigning since 5 1/2 points would have clinched the series for Fischer.

Fischer forced the exchange of queens, and held a two-pawn advantage. Larsen resigned just after time control was passed on the 40th move.

After the match, Larsen said he had not felt well most of the time in Denver. He said the elevation (a mile above sea level) and the unusually hot weather might have contributed to his ill health.

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Disorders Precede Rugby Visit Brisbane Girds For Springboks

BRISBANE, Australia, July 21 (AP).—In clashes with police today, 36 students were arrested during a march by an estimated 1,200 students on Parliament House on the eve of the arrival of the touring South African Springboks rugby team from Canberra.

The students marched during a 24-hour statewide strike called by 33 trade unions, with a total membership of more than 135,000, in protest against the state of emergency proclaimed by the Queensland government as part of moves to prevent violence during the Springboks' visit.

The Springboks are scheduled to play four matches in Queensland. More than 500 policemen have been brought to Brisbane from areas up to 1,000 miles away, swelling the total number assigned to control demonstrations to 900. They have been undergoing special training at Enoggera Army barracks since Monday.

The trade unions have refused to do any work on the stadium and police have been forced to construct a nine-foot wire mesh fence topped by barbed wire completely enclosing the ground.

Police officers and people entering the ground on match days. Ticket sales will be kept to below half the stadium's capacity to reduce the risk of what the government fears might be the worst demonstrations of the tour.

At Canberra today, the Springboks defeated the Australian Capital Territory side 34-9, as Dawie Snyman scored 19 points.

BRM Chief Hits Race Organizers Over Rodriguez

LONDON, July 21 (AP).—BRM racing team chief Lotus Stanley today criticized the organizers of the West German race in which Mexico's Pedro Rodriguez was killed for allowing inexperienced drivers to compete out of their class.

He spoke in an interview after the fatal crash of Rodriguez, who was the No. 1 BRM grand-prix driver, was competing in a Ferrari sports car at the time of his death July 11.

"It is quite clear to me that what happened was that Rodriguez was forced onto the grass by an inexperienced driver in a slower car who did not look in his mirrors," said Stanley.

Stanley again and expressed concern about the lack of control on the track hitting the wall on the opposite side. It is another example of how wrong it is to allow slow cars and slow drivers to compete among experts."

BRM said that Vic Elford of England was not recruited to replace Rodriguez on the team. Elford will drive for BRM in the West German Grand Prix, because of his familiarity with the Nurburgring, and has not been contracted for anything after the Aug. 1 race.

Stanley said that Rodriguez was a "very good driver" and that his death was a "tragic loss" to the sport.

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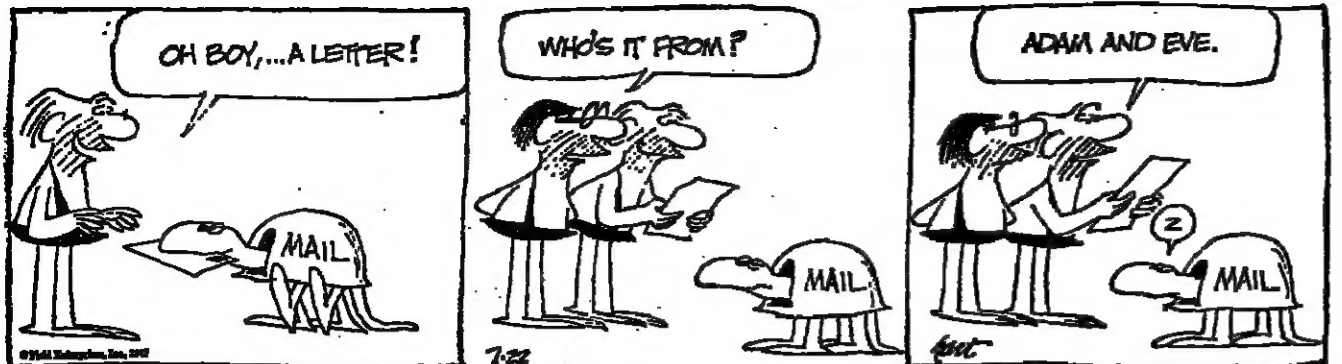
Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
San Diego 4, Padres 1	Chicago 4, Cubs 1
Los Angeles 4, Dodgers 1	Pittsburgh 11, Pirates 1
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1	Philadelphia 4, Phillies 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1	Atlanta 4, Braves 1
San Francisco 11, Giants 7	New York 4, Mets 2
Houston 7, Astros 1	St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Los Angeles 4, Dodgers 1	Montreal 1, Dodgers 1
San Diego 4, Padres 1	San Diego 4, Padres 1
Los Angeles 4, Dodgers 1	Los Angeles 4, Dodgers 1
St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1	St. Louis 1, Cardinals 1
Montreal 1, Dodgers 1	Montreal 1, Dodgers 1
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Los Angeles 4, Dodgers 1	Los Angeles 4, Dodgers 1
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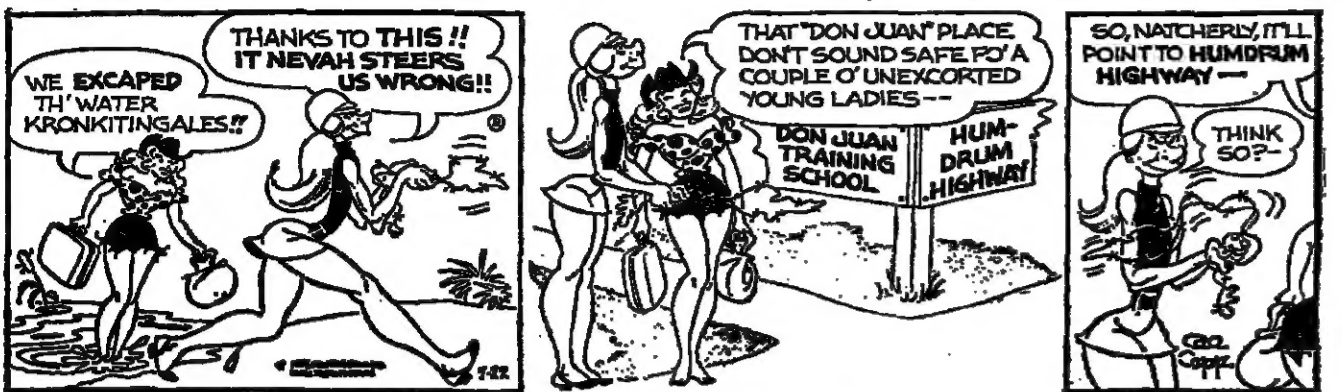
PEANUTS



B.C.



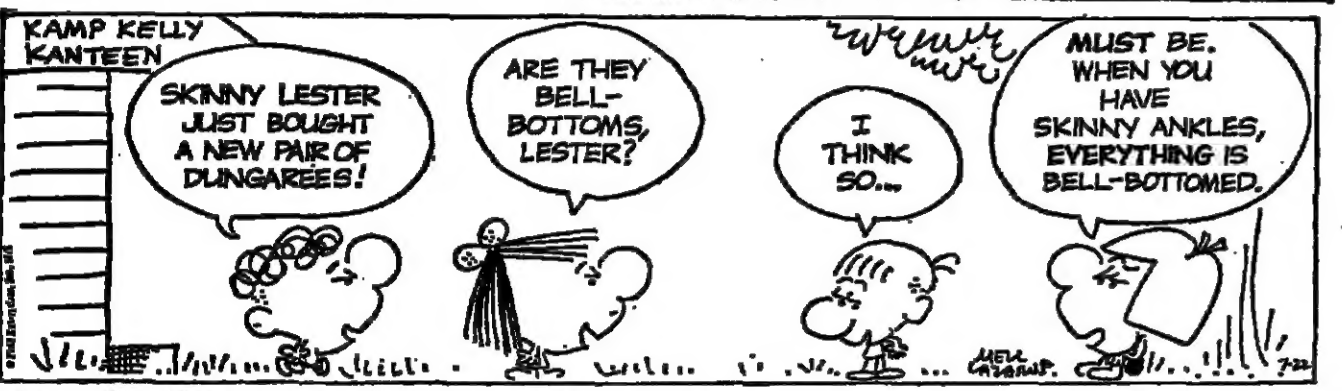
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BEETLE BAILEY



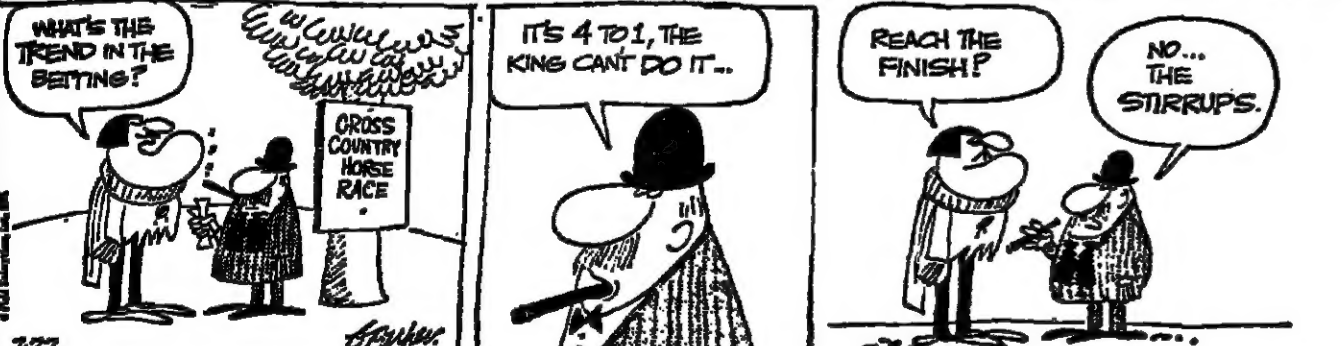
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South got the best of a part-score duel with a world champion on the diagrammed deal, played Saturday in an early round of the American Contract Bridge League's summer nationals. He eventually reached three hearts after his partner had opened one club and East had made a weak jump overall of two diamonds.

North ventured a reopening double, and South then persevered in hearts to the three-level. A belated two-spade attempt by Bobby Wolff of the world champion Aces, who was sitting West, would have failed, but South could not know that his side was due to take four trump tricks against a spade contract.

The opening diamond lead was won with the ace in dummy, and a trump was led to declare's ten and West's ace. Diamonds were continued, and South ruffed the third round with the heart queen. He continued with the spade queen and won with the ace when West covered with the king.

The heart nine was led, and when East ducked South overtook with the jack to lead the spade nine for a winning finesse.

A trump was surrendered to East, who was not unreasonably reluctant to open the club suit. He played a diamond, and when South ruffed Wolff had a discard problem.

He had discarded the club three on the trump lead, and then parted with the eight. This allowed South to play the ace and ten of clubs, forcing a spade lead from West at the finish and making the contract of three hearts.

West should perhaps have assumed that his partner held the

club jack and discarded one of high clubs, but South could still have made the contract by discarding dummy's spade eight. He could then arrange to give up a club trick to West, playing low if West played high on a club lead and vice versa.

They think he is just after their elected representative. Nor will they see this distinction, so long as they define war by physical weapons, when weapons are only a tool of warfare. And if Alinsky does not discuss weapons, it is not for moral, but for efficient reasons. He makes no claims of being nonviolent. "The third rule of the ethics of means and ends is that in war the end justifies almost any means."

After an emphatic discussion of the rules for warfare between the haves and have-nots, he discusses the education of the organizer, or more to the point, the characteristics of a good general. They are: curiosity, irreverence, tactical imagination, a sense of humor, a "blurred" vision of a better world, an organizer personality, a strong sense of mission.

Fulfilling a general's obligation to mention the rules of warfare and the makings of a good officer, Alinsky moves on to his favorite dish, a general's true pleasure: tactics. And here the reader picks up and to the joy of the reader Alinsky begins to sail.

Speaking of wind, he treats us to a favorite tactic he proposed in the FIGHT organization in Rochester, New York. "I suggested that we might order one hundred seats for one of Rochester's symphony concerts. We would select a concert in which the music was relatively quiet. The hundred seats would first be treated to the three-hour pre-concert dinner in the community, in which they would be fed nothing but baked beans and lots of them; then the people would go to the symphony hall--with obvious consequences."

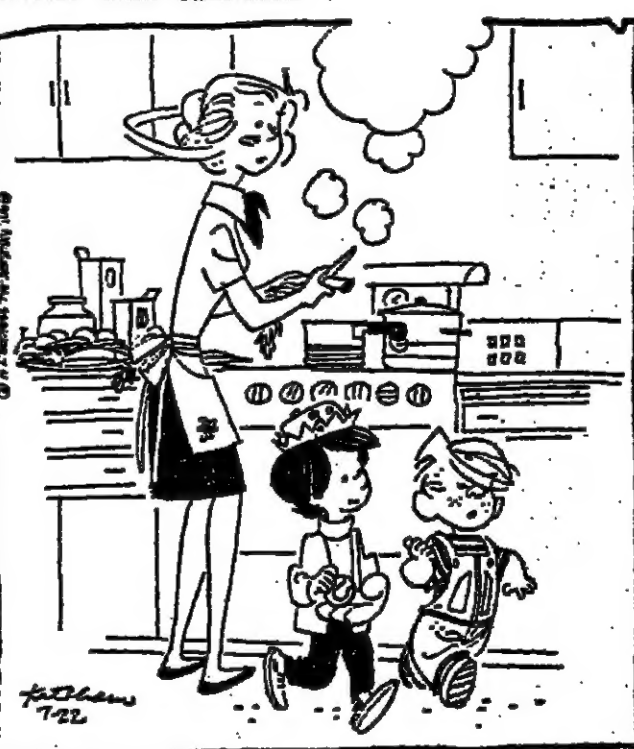
He discusses how all the tactical elements fit. The event would be outside the experience of the establishment. It would make a farce of the law. People would recount the event and crack up in laughter. It would make the establishment look ridiculous.

On the other side, the tactic is within the experience of the local people, and they would enjoy doing it, in the sense that op-

NORTH (D)			
♠ A J 8 5	♥ 9 8 6	♦ A 9 4	♣ A 10 6
WEST			
♠ K 10 5 3 2	♥ 7 4	♦ A 5	♣ K Q J 6 5 2
♠ 7 3	♥ K Q 8 3	♦ K Q 8 3	♣ 3 7
SOUTH			
♠ Q 9	♥ Q J 10 7 2	♦ 10 8	♣ 9 5 4 2
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:			
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	2 ♣	Pass	Pass
2 ♦	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the diamond seven.			

TIPS	LINK	MAKER
ANAR	OLOR	ASIDE
PAIR	BITTE	THREAD
EGAN	BARN	STORMS
DOUBLE	DECK	STORMS
OTIO	DILO	DOUBT
CLING	CHASH	BEA
WOPER	HON	ITALO
ARI	TRAIT	LEWES
DOLPHIN	OKA	
EASTERN	SHORE	
SIPIN	NETTICKS	OREL
ELAND	EDIE	UGLO
STAND	SIRAS	ENTE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RODAH

PESIT

BUNCIL

HARTHIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

TO GET

Yesterday's Jumble: LOGIC AISLE JINGLE BODILY
Answer: A worker whose life is not so hot--A "COOL-IE"

BOOKS

RULES FOR RADICALS
A Pragmatic Primer for Realistic Radicals
By Saul D. Alinsky, Random House, 196 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Milton Kotler

SAUL D. ALINSKY has been praised and reviled over the years. For his detractors who either think he is needlessly belligerent or hopelessly untheoretical, and for the many who have praised him without knowing him, his new book, "Rules for Radicals," should clarify matters.

He opens to the point. "We are talking about a mass power organization which will change the world into a place where all men and women walk erect, in the spirit of that credo of the Spanish Civil War, 'Better to die on your feet than live on your knees. This means revolution.'"

Exposing this aim is one thing; militantly organizing it is something else. And now we see why Alinsky has had the edge of his opponents. The liberal public is either too well-wishing toward the have-nots, or so indoctrinated in the "political process" that, faced with Alinsky, they don't believe he is organizing an army to battle them.

They think he is just after their elected representative. Nor will they see this distinction, so long as they define war by physical weapons, when weapons are only a tool of warfare. And if Alinsky does not discuss weapons, it is not for moral, but for efficient reasons. He makes no claims of being nonviolent. "The third rule of the ethics of means and ends is that in war the end justifies almost any means."

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On the other side, the tactic is within the experience of the local people, and they would enjoy doing it, in the sense that op-

pressed people love to deny their oppressors.

This is the best part of the book. So we see Alinsky's strength. As a general in the civil war, he has and have-nots, the powerful and the powerless, he is famous general, but not quite John L. Lewis whom Alinsky admires. Lewis had the political imagination to make him a formidable leader. Alinsky recognizes this "basic difference between leader and the organizer. The leader goes on to build power, fulfill his desires, to hold, wield power for purposes of social and personal. He is power himself. The organizer finds his goal in creating power for others to use."

So there is the problem: creating power for others to use. The powerless must hold material strength in common to the powers need and have organized to their advantage. difficulty in mass organization, that it doesn't have the political imagination to make him a formidable leader. Alinsky recognizes this "basic difference between leader and the organizer. The leader goes on to build power, fulfill his desires, to hold, wield power for purposes of social and personal. He is power himself. The organizer finds his goal in creating power for others to use."

So without the value of guns, territory, labor, and can give to those who peric or hold these things if they are to be a power. The organizer, established power, an army, mass organization may form force an issue for a moment, it dissolves, and its success reversed. In fact, Alinsky's enduring organization was the Yards in Chicago, and it was a neighborhood organization.

It is this essential political problem which the leader is and the material condition, the organizer is driven by the desire for power, while the organizer is driven by the desire to create. The organizer is a true sense reaching for the high level for which man can reach to create, to be a "great creature, to play God. What political leader would make that statement?

Mr. Kotler, a resident fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies, is author of "Neighborhood Government: The Local Form of Political Life." He is this review for The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD--By Will W.

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ACROSS

1 Stylish

5 Chigoes

10 Animal track

14 Helleport girl

15 Jargon

16 Big name in Croatia

17 Algerian city

18 Go (tail)

19 Put into circulation

20 Crepes auxzette

22 Red shade

24 Certain golf tourney

25 Word on a bill

26 Riot weapon

28 Having a hard time

31 Sam's oversized output

32 Williams

33 Sub-rosa info

34 Functions

35 Sellers

36 Regenerator

37 Old Versailles resident

38 Out of commission

39 Did a base-

40 Looks into

42 Light colors

43 Before

44 Vessel

45 Road work

46 Waste time

47 Western org.

48 Sacred images

49 Lackawanna's partner

50 Word of approval

51 Eagle's retreat

52 Obscurance

53 Proceed

54 laboriously

55 Consumer-cause leader

56 Easy job

DOWN

1 Tennis stroke

2 Olympian

3 goddess

4 Turkey's neighbor

5 Devices

6 Lucky chance

7 Upshots

8 One of Aquarius

9 Magician

10 Spatial

11 Strabismic

12 Skimmer

13 Haul

14 Gibbons

15 Arabian prince

16 Synonym man

17 City in Georgia

18 Obsolete

19 Plant of power

20 Whirls in Scotland

21 Fencer's weapon

22 Prefix for mutual

23 Beat off

24 Boulevardier

25 Race

26 Participants

27 Bird

28 Word on a proof

29 Ruined

30 Pyle

31 More discreet

32 Torment

33 Vism's

34 Incarceration

35 Certain crossing

36 Tralee's land

37 Hayworth

38 Small spring

39 N. Z. parrot

